

**ARIZONA 2009
CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES**

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

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INTRODUCTION

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) is conducted by the Industrial Commission of Arizona, Research and Statistic's Division, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

CFOI covers all fatal injuries determined to be work-related according to the CFOI criteria, regardless of industry or regulatory coverage of the establishment. Each fatality must be substantiated by two independent sources or a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Source documents can include death certificates, workers' compensation reports, newspaper articles, medical examiners' reports, etc. Federal agencies such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Employment Standards Administration, and Mine Safety and Health Administration also provide data. States are responsible for data collection follow-up and coding. About 20 data elements, including certain characteristics of the fatally injured person (for example, age, gender, race, etc.) are coded for CFOI according to standard instructions.

This is the seventeenth year that CFOI data has been collected by all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This information can be used to identify hazardous industries, occupations and activities. It can also assist in developing safer workplaces and preventing fatal injuries.

The 2009 data in this report is preliminary. Final 2009 data will be released in mid-2011.

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

There were 50 fatal occupational injuries in Arizona during calendar year 2009. This was a fifty percent decrease from last year's 100. The Trade, Transportation & Utilities industry experienced the most fatalities, with 17 (compared to 24 in 2008). Professional and Business Services accounted for another 8 in 2009. These two divisions accounted for 50 percent of the total fatalities.

In addition to a 50% decrease in the total number of fatalities, the rate of fatalities per 100,000 employees also decreased, from 3.41 fatalities per 100,000 in 2008, to 1.75 per 100,000 in 2009.

The occupation group that accounted for the most fatalities in 2009 was Transportation and Material Moving with 15 fatalities or 30 percent. In 2008, this same group experienced 25 fatalities (29 percent). Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations moved up to the second leading occupation with five fatalities (10 percent) in 2009.

Vehicle and Transportation operations dropped from 37 fatalities (43 percent) in 2008 to 21 fatalities (42 percent) in 2009. Constructing, Repairing, and Cleaning also decreased from 16 fatalities (19 percent) in 2008 to 10 fatalities (20 percent) in 2009.

Multiple Traumatic Injuries was the leading nature of death with 19 fatalities (38 percent) in 2009 as compared to 38 fatalities (44 percent) in 2008. Other Traumatic Injuries followed with 11 fatalities (22 percent) in 2009 compared with 18 fatalities (21 percent) in 2008.

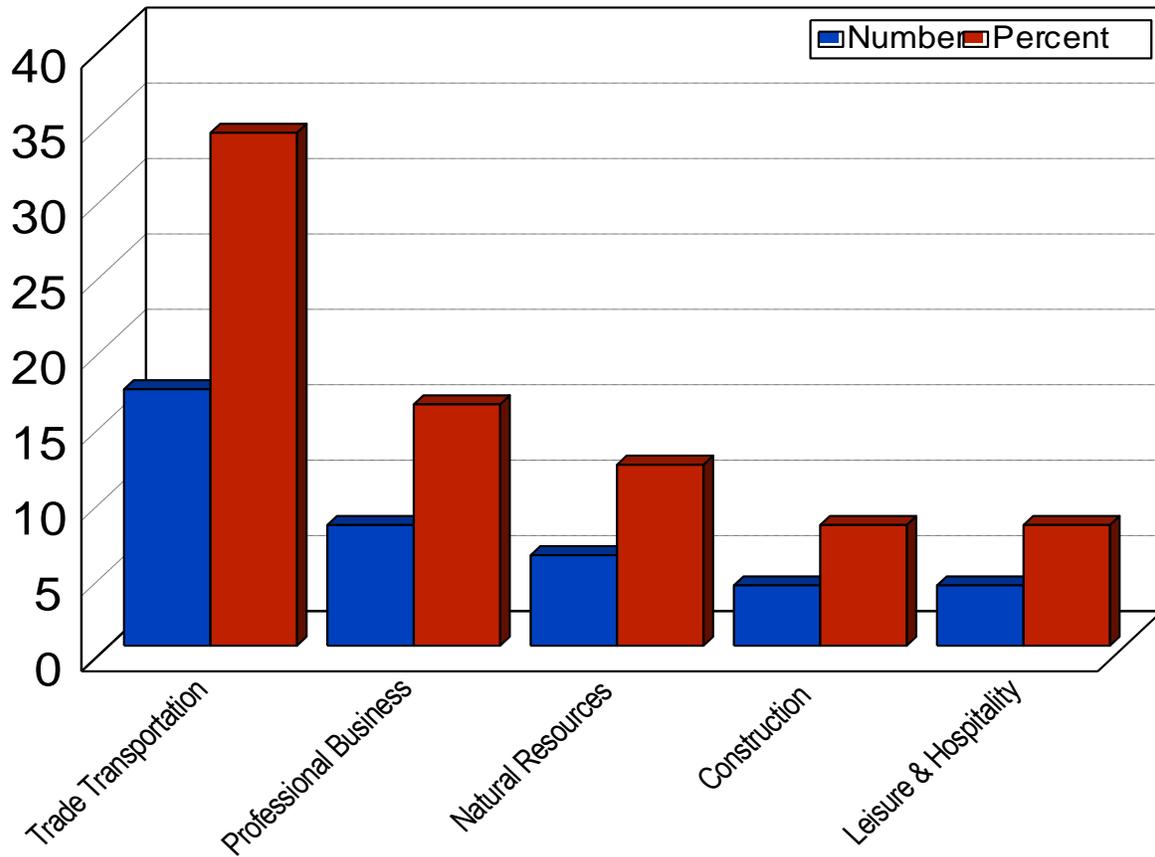
In 2009, 20 fatalities (40 percent) involved Multiple Body parts. The Head was second with 13 fatalities (26 percent).

Vehicles (23 fatalities) and Structures & Surfaces (15 fatalities) accounted for 76 percent of the total fatal occupational injuries in 2009.

In terms of leading Events, Transportation Incidents accounted for 23 fatalities (46 percent) and Highway Incidents 11 fatalities (22 percent). In 2008, the leading Events were Transportation Incidents with 37 fatalities and Aircraft Accidents with 19 fatalities.

In 2009, there were three fatalities (six percent) involving female employees. Hispanic employees accounted for 17 fatalities (34 percent).

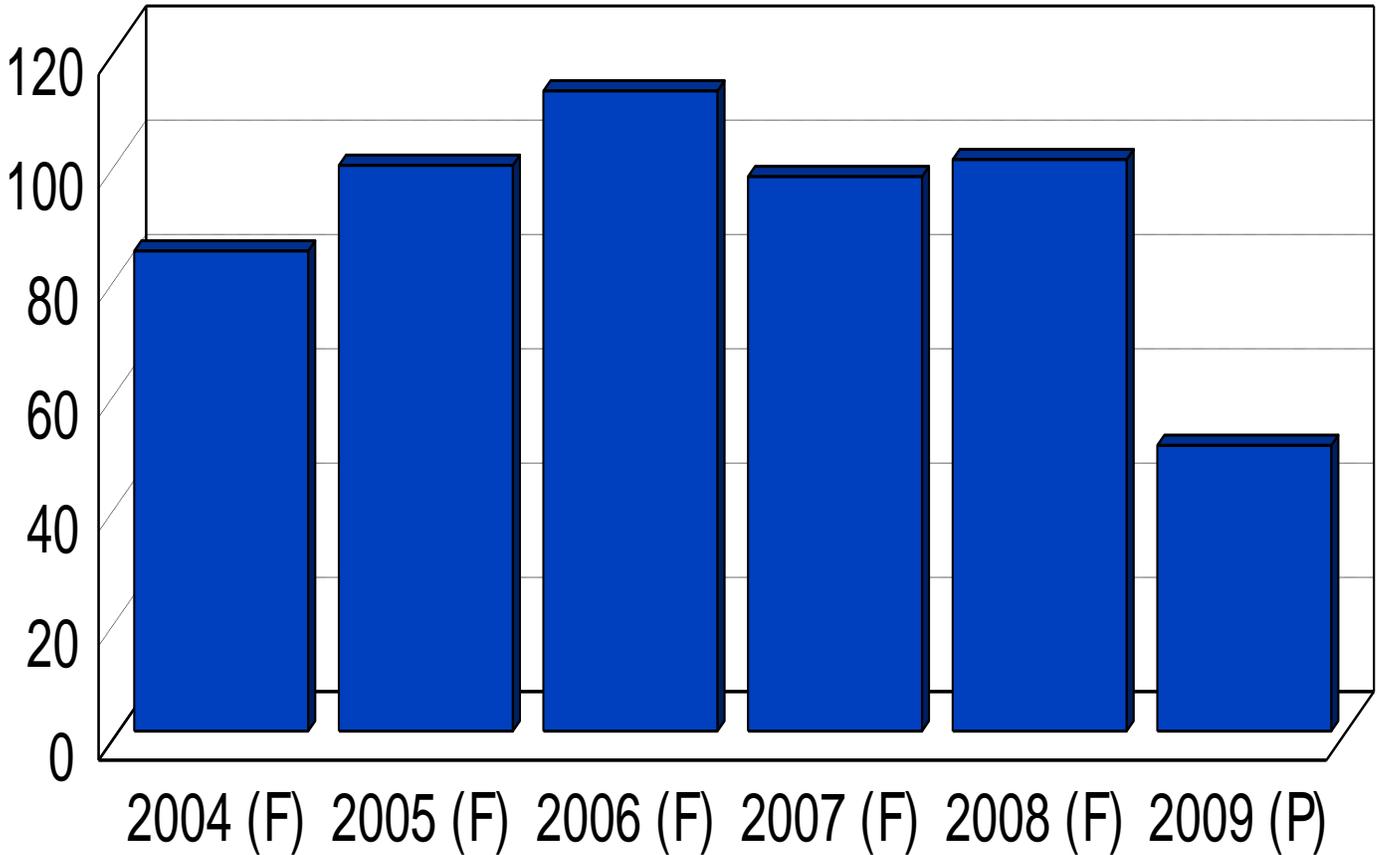
**DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL INJURIES BY INDUSTRY DIVISION
ARIZONA 2009**



INDUSTRY DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT
Trade Transportation	17	34.0
Professional Business	8	16.0
Natural Resources	6	12.0
Construction	4	8.0
Leisure & Hospitality	4	8.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES ARIZONA 2009

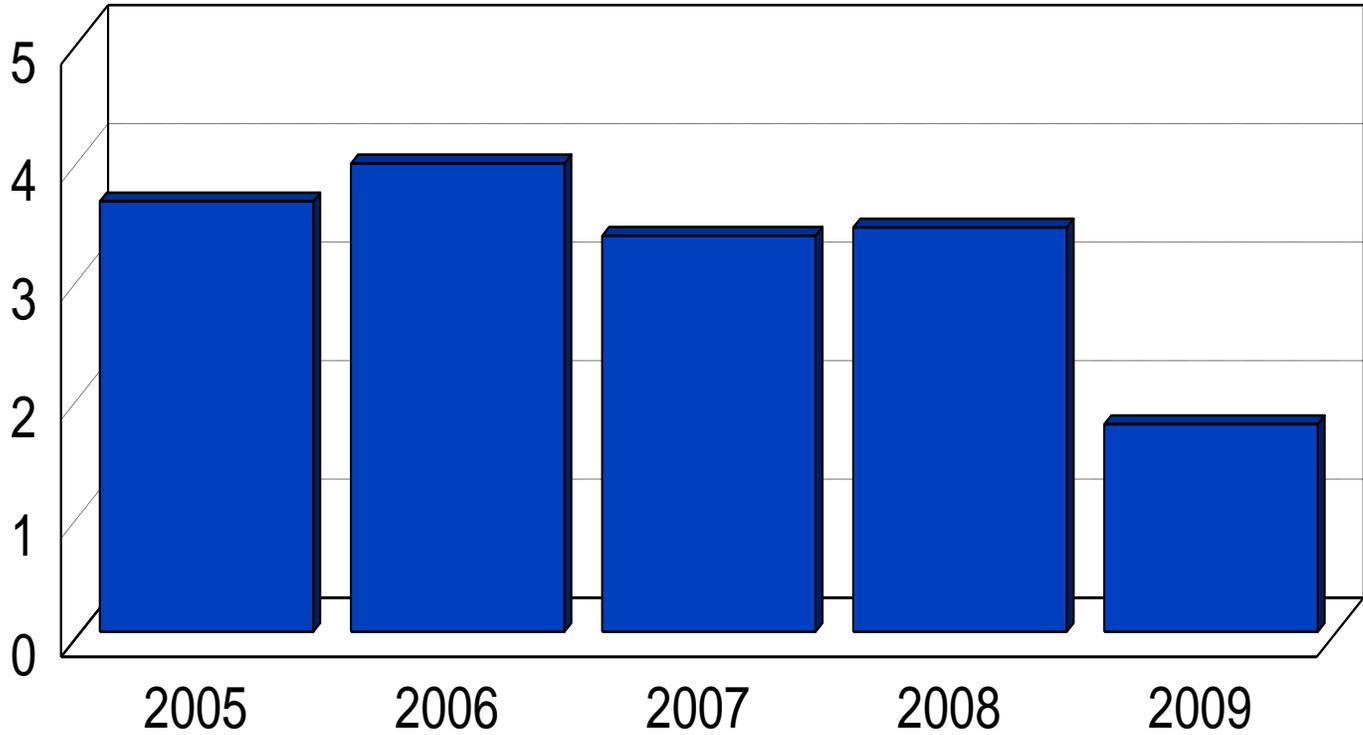


YEAR	TOTAL
2004 (F)	84
2005 (F)	99
2006 (F)	112
2007 (F)	97
2008 (F)	100
2009 (P)	50

(P) - Preliminary (F) - Final

SOURCE: CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

Fatality Rate Per 100,000 Employees 2005 - 2009



	Fatality Rate per 100,000 Employees
2005	3.63
2006	3.95
2007	3.34
2008	3.41
2009	1.75

Rates calculated by using ADES total employment data for each calendar year.

TECHNICAL NOTES

- The “other” category includes those low-incidence categories that are aggregated due to confidentiality requirements.
- Data in this report was coded using the following coding system:

Industry: North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2007

Occupation: Standard Occupational Classification Coding Manual

Nature of Injury: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual

Part of Body: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual

Source of Injury: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual

Event or Exposure of Injury: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual

- The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries whether they are covered by OSHA or Federal or State Agencies. Therefore, comparisons cannot be made between CFOI data and any other data released.
- Percentages may not add to total due to rounding.
- CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.
- Data for 2009 are preliminary. Revised and final 2009 data are scheduled to be released in April 2011. Data for prior years are revised and final.

Note on industry and occupation classifications: Beginning with the 2009 data, the CFOI program began classifying industry using the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007). Industry data from 2003 to 2008 were classified using the NAICS 2002. NAICS 2007 includes revisions across several sectors. The most significant revisions are in the information sector, particularly within telecommunications. For more information, go to <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.